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(c.247 Andulabda)

TIMELINE REPORT OF THE ANDUL RAJ

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Disclaimer: The under tabulated is timeline of the major events of Andul Raj and not complete history, based on the dates available from various reliable sources.

Sr. No.	Year (in CE)	Major events	Remark / Add. Info.
1.	c.1750	Ram Charan Ray of the Ray family of Andul, in his early life, got job in the British E.I.C. He was a lawyer in Hooghly with monthly remuneration of Rs.20 with HRA of Rs.5. He was later transferred to the capital city of Murshidabad with monthly wage of Rs. 40 and Rs.28 as perk. Note: The present-day Andul of Howrah district back then was under Hooghly district.	Add. Info.: Ram Charan Ray was a lineal descendant of Bhubaneshwar Kar of Andul, who belonged to a Hindu-Bengali Kayastha family of gotro 'Bharadwaja'. Bhubaneshwar was sister-in-law to Gaurishankar Basu Mullick (Mullick family) of Andul.
			Add. Info.: Gaurishankar Basu

			Mullick (of Mathurabati-origin) was established in Andul as son-in-law of Kashiswar Chowdhury of Dutta Chowdhury family of Andul.
			Add. Info.: The early settlement of the Ray family in Andul is still know as 'Andul Ray Para'.
2.	Around 1757	Ram Charan Ray was appointed as 'Diwan' to the E.I.C., with monthly salary of Rs.60. He earned a lot of trust of Governor Robert Clive.	Supporting Info.: During the 1 st tenure (1757-1760) of Robert Clive as Governor of Presidency of Fort William (Bengal Presidency).
		During the first reign of Mir Jafar, i.e., 1757 – 1760, as the first dependent Nawab of Bengal of the British E.I.C. Ram Charan was given in-charge of Kolorah and some other villages, along with Taluka.	Remark: The Kolorah village may be the one which is adjacent to Alampur and near to Andul.

3.	1761	Governor of Presidency of Fort William Henry Vansittart appointed Ram Lochan Ray, s/o Ram Charan Chandra Ray, as his 'Diwan'.	
4.	1760-1763	After Mir Jafar, in the reign of the 2 nd Nawab Mir Qasim i.e., 1760-1763, Ram Charan Ray was given in-charge of a pargana.	
5.	1764-67	When Robert Clive became the Governor of Calcutta for the second time it was then Ram Charan Ray was further appointed as 'Diwan'.	Supporting Info.: The 2 nd tenure (1764-1767) of Robert Clive as Governor of Presidency of Fort William (Bengal Presidency).
6.	1765	In order to please Governor Robert Clive, the 17 th Mughal Emperor Shah Alam-II expressed his interest to award honorary titles to some of the employees of Clive. It was then Clive wished to recommend the name of Ram Charan Ray along with a list of other to Shah Alam. But Ram Charan politely refused and requested to recommend the name of his elder son Ram	Conclusion: After the Battle of Buxar in 1764. The result of the battle was a challenging victory for the British East India Company (E.I.C.).

		<p>Lochan Ray instead, for the so reason.</p> <p>Possibly in the same year, under the recommendation of Governor Robert Clive that Mughal Emperor Shah Alam-II conferred 'Raja' title upon Ram Lochan Ray, which was also approved by Governor Clive. Along with the title, he was given 5000 armies, palanquins and also an order was released from the Mughal Government that when he would go out, he would be preceded by musical instruments. On the occasion, a small canon came in ownership of the family.</p>	
			<p>Add. Info.: The canon is now kept in the Annapurna temple of the Raj family in Andul.</p> <p>[See also the Remark column of clause no. 12.]</p>
7.	1770	Raja Ram Lochan Ray started Durga puja in his Andul residence.	Add. Info.: Robert Clive visited the Durga puja.
8.	1773-1785	<p>Governor-General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal (1773-1785) Warren Hastings donated Jhorehat village to Ram Charan Ray as tax-free.</p> <p>[Note: The Jhorehat village may be the one which is just adjacent to Andul.]</p>	<p>Add. Info.: When Ram Charan Ray passed away, he left behind a cash of Rs. 72 Lakh, jewelleries worth Rs. 25 Lakh, 80 golden and 320 silver vessels, etc.</p>

		Governor-General Warren Hastings granted Mahisadal <i>mouza</i> (East Medinipur) to Raja Ram Lochan Ray as 'jaigir', but the later afterwards returned that to its original owner, i.e., to the Mahisadal Raj (Garg family).	Add. Info.: Some sources claim that Raja Ram Lochan Ray also served as 'Diwan' to Warren Hastings.
9.	c.1775	When Maharaja Nandakumar of Birbhum was charged on document forgery, Raja Ram Lochan Ray of Andul stood as a chief witness of the Bengal Presidency.	
10.	c.1776-77	Raja Ram Lochan Ray introduced a new calendar with the name 'Andulabada', in his zamindari which remained confined only within the Andul Raj.	Add. Info.: Raja Ram Lochan Ray is credited to have constructed the 'Nat Mandir' of the Kalighat Kali temple of Calcutta (Kolkata).
11.	1787	Raja Ram Lochan Ray passed away. At that time his son Kashinath Ray was in his mother's womb.	Add. Info.: During the last days of his life, Raja Ram Lochan Ray used to spend his time at his Pathuriaghata residence of Calcutta (Kolkata).

12.	1789	Kashinath Ray was born and at first he was 'Diwan' in Murshidabad and later continued the zamindari of Andul Raj estate as the next 'Raja' of Andul.	Add. Annapurna temple of Andul was constructed by him. Info.:
13.	1810	Raja Kashinath Ray's son Raj Narayan Ray was born, then Kashinath was 21 years old.	Add. Kalipada Mitra of Konnagar (Hooghly) was son-in-law of Raja Kashinath Ray. Info.:
14.	1815	Raja Kashinath Ray passed away at the age of 27 only.	Add. Info.: As Raj Narayan Ray was then only 6 years of old, so Court of Wards (of E.I.C.) ran the administration of the Andul Raj until he was eligible.
15.	1830	Raja Sir Radhakanta Deb Bahadur of Sovabazar Raj formed 'Dharma Sabha' of which Raj Narayan Ray was the joint-president.	Add. Info.: Some sessions of the 'sabha' were held at the house of Golok Chandra Chowdhury of Andul (Dutta Chowdhury family).

16.	01.05.1834 (Date)	Zamindar Raj Narayan Ray constructed the colossal palace of Andul ('Andul Rajbari').	Add. Info.: Contractor was M/s Granville Macleod. At that time Raj Narayan Ray was 25 years old.
17.	1836	Governor-General of India Lord Auckland (1836-1842) conferred upon Raj Narayan Ray the dignity and title of 'Raja' and 'Bahadur'.	Add. Info.: The Governor General also represented him with a well-dressed, gem-stubbed sword. During his reign, Andul became well-known for Sanskrit practice and discussions, and for which the place was referred to as 'Dakshin Nawadip'. Among several other of his administrative works, one such is the construction of road from Andul to Rajgaunje (in present-day Sankrail).

			Golok Chandra Chowdhury was very dear and advisor of Raj Narayan Ray in many administrative affairs.
18.	1852	Raja Raj Narayan Ray Bahadur published a book 'Kayastha Kaustabh'.	Conclusion: He was then 43 years of old.
			Add. Info.: He was well aware of the fact that the Dutta Chowdhury family is the oldest zamindar of Andul and the same he had reflected in the book, while writing on Golok Chandra.
19.	N/A	Raj Narayan's son Bijoy Kesab Ray became the next 'Raja', after the former passed way.	Add. Info.: Raja Bijoy Kesab Ray appointed Golok Chandra Chowdhury as 'Diwan' and Chief Administrator of the Andul Raj estate, when he saw the estate was

			financially breaking under the leadership of Pran Krishna Mitra (brother of Kshetra Krishna Mitra).
20.	1879	Raja Bijoy Kesab Ray passed away leaving behind no legal heir.	<p>Add. Info.: He was the last zamindar of Andul with the official title of 'Raja'.</p> <p>Add. Info.: After Raja Bijoy Kesab Ray passed away his two wives adopted heir for the estate, but the adoption was not supported by the Calcutta High Court and even the Privy Council declared that as illegal.</p>
21.	N/A	<p>As the Raj estate had no heir, so Kshetra Krishna Mitra (b. 1823 CE) , s/o Kalipada Mitra, was handed over the charge to administer the zamindari of Andul Raj.</p> <p>[Also see the clause no. 13]</p> <p>Among the several of his notable works Kshetra</p>	<p>Handing over of the administrative works of the Raj-estate to the Mitra family.</p>

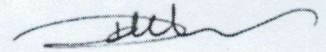
		Krishna Mitra is credited for constructing the 'Char Mandir' of Bharpara in Shalimar of present-day Howrah, near Shibpur. This part of Shalimar was called 'Hanumanta Ghat' earlier.	
22.	04.09.1907	Babu Kshetra Krishna Mitra passed away at the age of 85. He made an will as per which his elder son Upendranath Mitra (b. 1857 CE) would look after the zamindari.	
		But because of the will, Upendranath and his brother Nagendranath Mitra got into a lawsuit and in the end it was decided that both of them will run the zamindari equally. Zamindari of the Raj estate was divided into two parts – 'Boro torof' and 'Choto torof.	Add. Info.: Nagendranath Mitra (Choto torof)'s son Sailendrantha Mitra is credited for contributing to the construction of 'Uluberia Kali Bari'.
23.	01.07.1909	Babu Upendranath Mitra passed away at the age of 52.	
24.	02.01.1919	Upendranath's elder son Pramatha Nath Mitra took in-charge to administer the zamindari (of Boro torof).	Add. Info.: During the time of Pramatha Nath Mitra the zamindari of Boro torof and Choto torof merged into one.

25.	1921	Among the several philanthropic works of Babu Pramatha Nath Mitra, one is the establishment of 'Gramya Hitakari Girl School' in Andul.	
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Source:

1. Primary Source of information of this timeline is a book name 'Bongsho Porichoy', 3rd edition, by Gyanendranath Kumar, published in the year 1923 CE.
2. AGK-1944 is 'Amar Gramer Kotha' book by Atul Krishna Chowdhury, published in the year 1944 CE.

Signatory



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